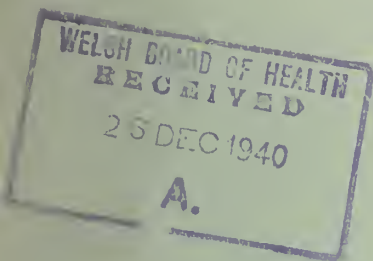




CARDIGANSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the year 1939.

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ERNEST JONES, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
County Medical Officer of Health,  
School Medical Officer.

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# CARDIGANSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

## Public Health Officers of the Authority.

County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	..	..	ERNEST JONES, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Obstetric Consultants	..	..	DAVID ELLIS, M.D., B.S. ABRAHAM THOMAS, T.D., M.B., B.S. (deceased)
Orthopaedic Surgeon	..	..	N. ROCYN JONES, M.D., F.R.C.S., 40 Newport Road, Cardiff.
Eye Specialist to the County Education Committee	..	..	ROY THOMAS, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., R.C.P.S., 65 Walter Road, Swansea.
School Dental Officer	..	..	W. D. PERCIVAL EVANS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).
Inspector of Midwives and Super- intendent Health Visitor	..	..	MISS M. EVANS, S.R.N., Cert.C.M.B., R.S.I. (left 30/8/39) MISS JANET JONES, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. of R.S.I., T.B.CERT. (commenced 1/9/39)
Health Visitors and School Nurses (full-time)*	..	..	MISS ADELINE LLOYD, Cert.C.M.B. (left 31/3/39) MISS K.A.WILLIAMS, S.R.N., Cert.C.M.B., (left 31/3/39) MISS MARY LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.B.CERT., (commenced 1/7/39)
Dental Nurse	..	..	MRS S. M. JUDKINS, Cert.C.M.B.
Public Analyst	..	..	JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., 67 Surrey Street, Sheffield.
Aberaeron Hospital: <u>Medical Officer</u>	..	..	ERNEST LL. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Medical Officers of Public Assistance Institutions	..	..	EVAN EVANS, M.C., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. J. ARTHUR REES, M.B., C.M.
County Maternity Home, Aberystwyth: <u>Matron</u>	..	..	MRS A. G. MORGAN, S.R.N., Cert.C.M.B.
Tuberculosis Physician	..	..	J. KENYON DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

\* In addition there are 32 part-time.

# Public Vaccinators.

JOHN ANDERSON, Pontrhydygroes.  
DAVID DAVIES, Tregaron.  
D. LLOYD DAVIES, Cardigan.  
ERNEST LL. DAVIES, Aberaeron.  
TREVOR G. DAVIES, Adpar.  
EVAN EVANS, Lampeter.  
D. R. T. GRIFFITHS, New Quay.  
JOHN GRIFFITHS, Llandyssul.  
T. J. JENKINS, Henllan.  
THOMAS J. JONES, Borth.  
J. ARTHUR REES, Aberystwyth.  
D. A. J. WILLIAMS, Tregaron.

# Vaccination Officers.

ENOCH DAVIES, Lampeter.  
T. ALUN EVANS, Aberaeron.  
THOMAS W. EVANS, Pontrhydfendigaid.  
J. H. JOHNS, Cardigan.  
E. EVANS JONES, Aberystwyth.  
IEUAN JONES, Talybont.  
THOMAS MORGAN, Pontrhydygroes.  
D. W. MORRIS, Llangeitho.  
ELIAS REES, Henllan.

Cardiganshire Association for the  
Blind: Hon. Sec. .. ..

.. E. I. HARRIES, Cambrian Chambers,  
Aberystwyth.

Cardiganshire Association for the  
Care of Cripples: Hon. Sec. ..

.. MISS HELEN JONES-PARRY, Tyllwyd, Cardigan.

## DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

District	Medical Officer	Sanitary Inspector
RURAL:		
Aberaeron .. ..	ERNEST LL. DAVIES.	JOHN JONES.
Aberystwyth (North) ..	THOMAS J. JONES.	{ JAMES HUGHES.
do (South) ..	J. ARTHUR REES.	{
Cardigan .. ..	D. LLOYD DAVIES.	P. A. LLOYD.
Lampeter .. ..	EVAN EVANS.	JOSHUA EVANS.
Llandyssul .. ..	TREVOR G. DAVIES.	P. A. LLOYD.
Tregaron .. ..	D. A. J. WILLIAMS.	W. J. REES.
URBAN:		
Aberaeron .. ..	ERNEST LL. DAVIES.	JOHN JONES.
New Quay .. ..	D. R. T. GRIFFITHS.	do.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHs:		
Aberystwyth .. ..	ABRAHAM THOMAS (deceased)	OSBORNE J. EVANS.
	D. I. EVANS (from 1/4/40)	
Cardigan .. ..	SELBY CLARE.	J. P. WILLIAMS.
Lampeter .. ..	EVAN EVANS.	D. J. DAVIES.

Chief Clerk .. .. D. OLIVER MORGAN.



## THE HEALTH OF THE COUNTY DURING 1939.

The vital statistics of Cardiganshire consistently picture, year after year, a county which young people leave and to which many old people return.

In 1939 the number of deaths was 857 and the live births 630 - two hundred and twenty-seven more deaths than births. Expressed as adjusted rates these figures give a death rate of 13.37 as compared with 12.1 for England and Wales, and a birth rate of 12.2 as against 15.0 for England and Wales.

The high death rate is caused by heart disease, cancer, and apoplexy - all diseases of the last decade of life. The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis is fifth in order of magnitude. Despite its comparatively low position in order of mortality, pulmonary tuberculosis is specially important because it strikes the young adult, thereby reacting not only on the death rate but also on the birth rate and the general efficiency of the county. In 1939 its death rate for the county was the lowest on record - 0.66 per thousand of the population - compared with 1.09 five years ago. Besides the decrease in the number of tuberculosis deaths there is a significant change in the age group of those who died. At one time the heaviest mortality was found to be amongst young persons from the age of 15 to 25. Now it is found in the age group of 35 to 50. This may mean that the oncoming generations are healthier than their elders. In searching for explanations one cannot overlook the influence of the very complete nursing services of the county where a strong body of well qualified nurses is educating mothers to guard babies and children from infection which is usually in the home circle. Nor must we forget the larger school windows, the better school sanitation and the school mid-day meal for children who live far from school or who come from homes too poor to supply proper nutrition.

Maternal Mortality and Infantile Mortality. There were no deaths from puerperal fever during the year, but there were two deaths from other childbirth causes. These occurred in a rural area, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that if earlier use of the maternity services had been made, especially of the County Maternity Home, these deaths might not have occurred.

The rural districts compare very unfavourably, too, with the urban districts in the matter of infantile mortality. Thirty children under one year of age died in the rural areas, as against eight in the urban areas. The death rate was 64.5, as compared with 46 for the urban area and 50 for England and Wales. Again,

infantile diarrhoea, which usually can be avoided by clean and wise feeding and more often occurs amongst bottle fed babies rather than amongst the breast fed, produced four deaths in rural areas and none in urban areas.

Infectious Diseases. Deaths from the common fevers were few; none resulted from whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever or typhoid, but three children died of diphtheria - two in a rural area and one in an urban district. Considering that diphtheria was raging in different parts of England and Wales during the year, Cardiganshire mortality for this disease is very small. Immunity against diphtheria has been carried out on an extensive scale in the northern part of the county and in the Aberaeron district, and this, along with the quick examination of throat swabs by the pathological laboratory in Aberystwyth, explains the comparative immunity of Cardiganshire from a widespread epidemic.

#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

On March 31st, 1939, in a broadcast talk on "Wales and Health", Dr Rocyn Jones, the County M.O.H. for Monmouthshire, stated that a serious defect in the health services in Wales was the shortage of public health laboratories in the Principality. It seems that there were only four of these: one in Cardiff, one in Newport, one in Swansea, and our own in Cardiganshire.

Soon after the outbreak of war, - on September 5th, 1939 - the Government opened Emergency Public Health Laboratories throughout Great Britain. In Cardiganshire the county laboratory was taken over and is now working on a large scale for the Welsh counties of Cardiganshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Brecon and Radnor. It is staffed by two qualified pathologists and two trained technical assistants.

In the short time that the Emergency Public Health Laboratory in Aberystwyth has been operating, its effect on public health has been very marked. It has controlled diphtheria and it has kept at bay the dreadful plague known as spotted fever or meningitis. This latter disease spread during the last war through sections of the army and navy, causing great mortality. It threatened to become a pestilence at the beginning of this war, and serious outbreaks occurred in several parts of Wales. Four times it entered Cardiganshire, but, thanks to the measures prepared to meet it, the disease did not spread; the only cases were the original four.

A pathological laboratory is a necessary part of public health. That such a laboratory is required in this part of Wales is proved from the Cardiganshire figures alone. In 1938 - the year before the war - the amount of work done by the county laboratory is as follows. Of 2,425 analyses, 50 only were done outside the county, - in the Beck Laboratory, Swansea, for cases of venereal disease treated there. Two thousand, three hundred and seventy-five were done in the laboratory at Aberystwyth. Of these, 647 were connected with infectious fevers. Whatever these may mean in money, in health they represent far more, for during that year (1938) there was no death from an infectious fever.

Added to the purely pathological investigations are those of milk and water, conducted by Mr S. B. Thomas, M.Sc., which, by helping farmers to bring the cleanliness of milk up to the designated milk standard, have been the means of adding to the material wealth of the county.

Because of the extreme importance of this matter, it is desirable that the Emergency Public Health Laboratory should become a permanent institution in the district and cease to be an emergency establishment.

#### GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

Trains brought evacuees from Liverpool to the town of Aberystwyth and to the Aberystwyth rural district on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, September 1st, 2nd and 4th, 1939. The 1,647 school children and mothers with babies and toddlers who alighted at Aberystwyth were carefully examined by a team of doctors and nurses, and after being fed at the different church and chapel schoolrooms were distributed to their billets. Those destined for the rural area were examined and fed at Borth and then taken by buses into the country where their new homes were situated.

As everybody knows, epidemics are to be feared when large numbers of people are suddenly transferred from their own homes and mixed with other populations. Three thousand was the number expected by the town of Aberystwyth, whose own population is only 9,000. One to three is such a high ratio that there was much misgiving as to the effect on the health of the community. It was obvious, even on the Saturday, that medical problems were going to be difficult. Fortunately, Tanybwllch, a country house close to Aberystwyth which had been taken over on September 7th, 1939 as an emergency fever hospital, proved big enough to accommodate not only evacuees suffering from



infective diseases, but also suspected contacts. The cleansing station which had been opened at the Bronglais Public Assistance Institution, Aberystwyth, and the existing public health, dental and nursing services, however, were inadequate to deal with the large numbers who required medical and nursing attention, apart from isolation. By the middle of the week, six nurses had arrived from Liverpool on loan for a fortnight, and a lady doctor and two nurses had been appointed. The Liverpool nurses searched the billets for patients needing treatment at the clinic which had been opened in one of the College buildings. This clinic gave daily occupation for the doctor and the two specially appointed nurses for some weeks. At this time the dental work was being carried out by the dentist of the Cardiganshire Education Committee. The surprisingly favourable response to the offer of dental treatment, however, imposed such a heavy burden on the Cardiganshire dental service that application was made to Liverpool for the loan of a dentist. So on October 27th, 1939, a school dentist arrived to take over the whole of the treatment of the Liverpool school children. He remained in Cardiganshire until February 9th, 1940. Since that date all the dental work has been done by the Cardiganshire school dentist.

The present additional staffing in connection with the Government Evacuation Scheme consists of the following:-

Medical Officer for Evacuees	..	GWEN BEVAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Health Visitor for Evacuees	..	MRS A. M. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. of R.S.I., T.B.CERT.
Tanybwllch Emergency Fever Hospital. <u>Sister-in-Charge</u>	..	MISS RHIANNON JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Infectious Diseases. Many women and children were ill when they arrived. Amongst the most serious cases were two of diphtheria, four of scarlet fever, a peritonitis, a case of chicken pox and two families suffering from influenza. Among skin diseases were one of scabies and a very large number of impetigo. These were all transferred to the emergency fever hospital, which was big enough to segregate them all.

Diphtheria. From what was learnt by correspondence with Liverpool, this disease was expected and a sharp look-out was kept for active and carrier cases. The different schools were kept apart at



entertainments; cases and contacts, when discovered, were taken from the classes to the clinic for examination and, where sufficient doubt existed, to Tanybwllch for isolation. By December 31st, 1939, over 400 nasal and throat swabs had been examined by Dr Alun Jones at Aberystwyth. In the town of Aberystwyth 76 cases were isolated up to the end of the year. Very little infection passed to the Aberystwyth children, partly because of the care taken to keep the two sets of children apart and partly because much immunisation had been carried out in the town before the war. In the Aberystwyth rural area few cases of diphtheria were discovered until the end of the year, when the disease began to show itself in the neighbourhood of Glandyfi. The district medical officer had already inoculated a large number of children in his area; on the threat of an outbreak he continued the inoculation on a larger scale. There is little doubt that because of these measures the rural district escaped a serious epidemic.

Whooping Cough. This distressing complaint showed itself in the children of three families. The mothers and children were isolated at Tanybwllch. All the children were so ill that they and their mothers were too homesick to remain after the worst part of their troubles was over. So as soon as they were well enough to go they returned to their home town.

Influenza. Towards November an outbreak of influenza occurred in the town of Aberystwyth, probably introduced by the troops. It spread to some of the children, and in three cases was complicated by pneumonia. To nurse properly a very sick baby is impossible in a crowded billet. The pneumonia cases were so very ill that they were taken into a part of Tanybwllch which was set apart for non-infective patients.

Uncleanliness and Skin Diseases. Besides the case of scabies and a few abscesses, the principal skin disease was impetigo, which, more often than not, was associated with head lice and caused by scratching. On the question of head lice (affectionately called "biddies" by the children), so much has been written and said and so much genuine surprise caused, even amongst the children's own teachers, that it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the wide distribution of this plague is something new and probably associated with something modern, such as the children's cinema. Permanent waving has been blamed because it discourages frequent head washing. Whatever the cause, the effect was a serious addition to the work of the nurses. For weeks eighty heads were cleaned every day at Bronglais, and even

at the end of 1939, though a large number of children had returned to their own home town, the head cleaning is still a major occupation at the evacuation clinic. This work is rendered all the more difficult by the fact that the public baths of the town have been out of commission for some time.

Clothing. An astonishingly large number of evacuee children were scantily and improperly clad. Even though the weather was fine and warm, private people, at their own expense, re-clothed and re-shod their little guests rather than wait for official help. In some cases as much as £10 was paid by one person. The teachers and their helpers laboured hard at night to make new clothes and repair old. The Women's Voluntary Society, which came into activity immediately the evacuees arrived in the district, opened a clothing depot where hundreds of articles of clothing and boots were provided and perambulators either lent or given to the mothers of young children. This society opened a mothers' club, started an information bureau and provided lunches for visiting parents.

. . . . .

For the children, the evacuation from town to country was a decided benefit. The improvement in weight, appearance, general health, cleanliness and dental condition was so marked as to provoke the comments of the teachers. Closer contact of child and teacher, of teacher and doctor, the greater reliance of the child on the Liverpool helpers and the nurses, brought about a greater willingness to use the medical services, as the statistics on pages 8, 9 and 10 will show. It is a great pity that the very frequent visits of the parents so unsettled the children that many demanded to be taken back home.

#### WAR SERVICES.

The following additional duties have been delegated to the Department in connection with the war -

##### Emergency Hospital Scheme.

Storage and distribution of hospital equipment and medical and surgical supplies.

Emergency Medical Services.

Administration of various medical services. Lecturing to and training first-aid and air raid parties in collaboration with the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society.

Civil Nursing Reserve.

Recruitment of persons to supplement the nursing staffs of hospitals, to provide suitably trained staff for first-aid posts, and to supplement the district nursing staff in certain reception areas. Training of nursing reserves.

Casualty Bureau.

Daily collection of bed-states of each hospital and institution in the county included in the Emergency Hospital Scheme; notification and recording of casualties.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MID-DAY MEALS IN SCHOOLS.

Out of 109 school departments, 71 receive milk under the Milk-in-School Scheme, and the mid-day meal is provided at 56.

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# GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

Statement of work done up to December 31st, 1939.

## EVACUATION CLINIC.

<u>Infant Visits:</u>	Under 1 year:	1st visits	..	..	..	33	
		Re-visits	..	..	..	12	
	Visits to children from 1-5 years	..	..	..	..	113	
<u>Visits of Expectant Mothers</u>	..	..	..	..	..	1	
<u>Minor Ailments.</u>	Number of clinics held	.	..	..	..	94	
	1st attendances	..	..	..	..	696)	Total
	Repeat attendances	..	..	..	..	1499)	2,195
Attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	33	

## SCHOOL WORK.

Number of schools visited by evacuee medical officer and evacuee health visitor	..	..	..	..	39
Number of schools visited by evacuee health visitor alone	..	..	..	..	6
Number of children examined in school	..	..	..	..	1516
Number found unclean	..	..	..	..	489
Number found suffering from minor defects	..	..	..	..	639
Number cleansed at clinic	..	..	..	..	658
Number of homes of children visited	..	..	..	..	47



Details of work carried out by the Liverpool dentist.

							<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	279	640
<u>Permanent Teeth.</u>	(a)	Extracted	..	..	..	..	240	127	367
	(b)	Filled	..	..	..	..	35	67	102
Temporary teeth extracted	..	..	..	..	..	..	469	315	784
Number of administrations of N <sub>2</sub> O	..	..	..	..	..	..	233.89	182.40	416.39
<u>Other Operations.</u>	(a)	Scalings	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
	(b)	Temporary fillings	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	(c)	Dressing	..	..	..	..	2	1	3

Details of treatment carried out by the Cardiganshire school dentist before the arrival of the Liverpool school dentist.

[illegible]

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Number of evacuees treated at the Aberystwyth Infirmary	..	..	70
Number of cases treated at the Bronglais Public Assistance Institution, Aberystwyth	..	..	49
Number of evacuees treated at the Aberystwyth Borough Isolation Hospital, Aberystwyth	..	..	7
Number of evacuees treated at the County Maternity Home, Aberystwyth	..	..	3.

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AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

District.	Estimated Resident Population by Registrar General 1939		Census 1931	Acreage (Land and Inland Water)
	(a)	(b)		
RURAL DISTRICTS.				
Aberaeron .. .. .	9,166	9,298	6,935	65,042
Aberystwyth (North) .. ..	6,382	6,728	6,871	78,855
do. (South) .. ..	4,145	4,371	4,623	61,873
Teifiside .. .. .	9,884	10,040	13,749	107,381
Tregaron .. .. .	5,443	5,543	6,214	121,546
	35,020	35,980	38,392	434,697
URBAN DISTRICTS.				
Aberaeron .. .. .	1,152	1,186	1,155	388
New Quay .. .. .	1,068	1,095	1,112	281
	2,220	2,281	2,267	669
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.				
Aberystwyth .. .. .	9,011	9,477	9,473	1,141
Cardigan .. .. .	3,258	3,302	3,310	4,928
Lampeter .. .. .	2,141	2,140	1,742	1,754
	14,410	14,919	14,525	7,823
RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.				
Rural Districts .. .. .	35,020	35,980	38,392	434,697
Urban Districts .. .. .	2,220	2,281	2,267	669
Municipal Boroughs .. .. .	14,410	14,919	14,525	7,823
Administrative County ..	51,650	53,180	55,184	443,189.

Note. - (a) = Adjusted figures for the calculation of birth rates.  
 (b) = " " " " " " " death rates.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a short extract from the Vital Statistics of the year 1939.

										<u>Rates for</u>	
										<u>England</u>	
										<u>and Wales.</u>	
Total M F											
LIVE	(Legitimate	599	293	306)	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the						
BIRTHS	(Illegitimate	31	10	21)	estimated resident population.	12.2				15.0	
STILL-	(Legitimate	32	18	14)	Rate per 1,000 total (live and						
BIRTHS	(Illegitimate	3	2	1)	still) births	..	53.0				
TOTAL BIRTHS		665	323	342							
DEATHS	..	..	857	409	448	Adjusted Death Rate	..	13.37		12.1	
						Rate per 1,000 total (live and					
						still) births	..	3.0		2.93	
<u>Deaths from puerperal causes:</u>											
<u>(Maternal Mortality)</u>											
						Puerperal sepsis	..	..	0		
						Other puerperal causes	..	..	2		
						Total	..	..	..	2	
<u>Death Rate of Infants under one year of age</u>											
<u>(Infantile Mortality):-</u>											
All Infants per 1,000 live births						..	..	..	59.5		50.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live											
births						..	..	..	..	59.0	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate											
live births						..	..	..	..	97.0	
Number of deaths from Measles (all ages)						..	..	..	0.0		
(Rate per 1,000 population is 0.00)											
Number of deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)						..			0.0		
(Rate per 1,000 population is 0.00)											
Number of deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of											
age)						..	..	..	..	4	
(Rate per 1,000 population is 6.3)											
										4.6	



## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1939.

	Whole County		Rural Area		Urban Area		RURAL DISTRICTS.										URBAN DISTRICTS				MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES					
							Aberaeron		Aberystwyth (North)		Aberystwyth (South)		Teifiside		Tregaron		Aberaeron		New Quay		Aberystwyth		Cardigan		Lampeter	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Heart Disease.	248	4.66	179	4.98	69	4.00	40	4.31	26	3.87	12	2.75	61	6.07	40	7.21	10	8.43	9	8.92	25	2.64	15	4.54	10	4.67
Cancer.	108	2.03	75	2.08	33	1.92	21	2.25	14	2.08	8	1.83	20	1.99	12	2.16	5	4.21	1	0.91	8	0.84	6	1.82	3	1.40
Tuberculosis of Lungs.	35	0.66	24	0.67	11	0.64	5	0.54	5	0.74	3	0.69	8	0.8	3	0.54	..	..	1	0.91	7	0.74	..	..	3	1.40
Tuberculosis of other than Lungs.	3	0.06	2	0.06	1	0.06	..	..	1	0.15	..	..	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.11	..	..	..	..
Nephritis.	51	0.96	33	0.92	18	0.98	8	0.8	9	1.34	8	1.83	6	0.6	2	0.36	..	..	3	2.74	10	1.06	4	1.23	1	0.47
Pneumonia.	25	0.48	17	0.47	8	0.47	5	0.54	2	0.29	4	0.92	4	0.4	2	0.36	1	0.84	1	0.91	5	0.53	1	0.3	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage.	59	1.11	38	1.02	21	1.22	13	1.40	4	0.59	6	1.38	8	0.8	7	1.26	3	2.53	..	..	8	0.84	7	2.12	3	1.40
Bronchitis.	32	0.60	24	0.67	8	0.46	6	0.65	6	0.89	1	0.23	8	0.8	3	0.54	1	0.84	1	0.91	5	0.53	..	..	1	0.47
Influenza.	6	0.11	2	0.06	4	0.23	..	..	..	..	2	0.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.91	3	0.32	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis.	5	0.09	3	0.08	2	0.12	2	0.22	..	..	..	..	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.21	..	..	..	..
Ulcerated Stomach and Duodenum.	5	0.09	4	0.11	1	0.06	1	0.11	1	0.15	1	0.23	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.11	..	..	..	..
Suicide.	18	0.34	13	0.36	5	0.29	3	0.32	2	0.29	1	0.23	4	0.4	3	0.54	..	..	1	0.91	3	0.32	1	0.3	..	..
Other Violence.	25	0.47	17	0.47	8	0.46	1	0.11	7	1.04	2	0.46	3	0.3	4	0.72	..	..	..	..	5	0.53	2	0.61	1	0.47
Puerperal Sepsis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Childbirth Causes.	2	0.04	2	0.06	..	..	..	..	1	0.15	..	..	..	..	1	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.	3	0.06	2	0.06	1	0.06	..	..	2	0.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.11	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica.	2	0.04	2	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes.	11	0.21	7	0.19	4	0.23	3	0.32	2	0.29	..	..	1	0.1	1	0.18	1	0.84	..	..	3	0.32	..	..	..	..



LIVE BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FOR 1939.

	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS		A.C.F.	Adjusted Death Rates
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
Whole County .. ..	630	12.20	857	16.12	0.83	13.37
Rural Area .. ..	458	13.08	587	16.31	0.83	13.53
Urban Area .. ..	172	10.34	270	15.70	0.83	13.03
RURAL DISTRICTS:						
Aberaeron .. ..	135	14.69	145	15.60	0.73	11.38
Aberystwyth (North) .. ..	80	12.54	121	17.98	0.75	13.48
Aberystwyth (South) .. ..	55	13.27	66	15.10	0.72	10.87
Teifiside .. ..	107	10.82	159	15.29	0.79	12.08
Tregaron .. ..	81	14.88	96	17.32	0.73	12.64
URBAN DISTRICTS:						
Aberaeron .. ..	9	7.81	28	23.60	0.64	15.10
New Quay .. ..	14	13.10	21	19.40	0.63	12.22
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES:						
Aberystwyth .. ..	83	9.22	133	14.04	0.90	12.64
Cardigan .. ..	50	15.35	53	19.17	0.82	15.72
Lampeter .. ..	16	7.47	35	16.36	0.82	13.41

Note. - The Column A.C.F. shows the Comparability Factors used for adjusting the death rates to make them comparable with England and Wales and with one another.

BIRTH RATE, INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTH RATE FOR 1939.

	Total No. of Births	Total No. of Live Births	Live Births per 1,000 population.	Number of Still Births	Still Births per 1,000 population	Percentage Still Births to Live Births	Deaths of Infants under 1 year - number.	Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
Whole County.	665	630	12.20	35	0.7	5.5	38	59.5
Rural Area	484	458	13.08	26	0.7	5.6	30	64.5
Urban Area	181	172	10.39	9	0.5	5.2	8	46.0
RURAL DISTRICTS.								
Aberaeron	144	135	14.7	9	0.98	6.5	11	79.1
Aberystwyth (N.)	83	80	12.6	3	0.47	3.6	3	36.6
Aberystwyth (S)	58	55	13.2	3	0.7	5.5	5	90.9
Teifiside	114	107	10.8	7	0.7	6.5	4	37.0
Tregaron	85	81	14.9	4	0.7	4.9	7	86.3
URBAN DISTRICTS:								
Aberaeron	10	9	7.8	1	0.9	11.0	2	22.2
New Quay	15	14	13.1	1	0.9	7.2	0	0.0
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.								
Aberystwyth	88	83	9.21	5	0.5	5.9	2	23.5
Cardigan	51	50	15.4	1	0.3	2.0	4	80.0
Lampeter	17	16	7.5	1	0.5	6.3	0	0.0



CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups (Years)	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Over 75	Totals
Tuberculosis of the Lungs.	-	-	4	6	6	3	8	7	1	35
Heart Disease.	-	1	1	2	4	12	37	67	124	248
Cancer.	-	-	-	2	3	18	35	24	26	108
Nephritis..	-	-	2	-	3	1	8	18	20	52
Cerebral Haemorrhage.	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	21	30	59
Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6
Pneumonia.	4	-	-	1	2	2	4	4	8	25
Bronchitis.	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	8	19	32
Deaths from all causes.	43	7	17	24	32	66	137	219	312	857

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1939.

District.	Small Pox	Scar- let Fever	Diph- theria	En- teric Fever	Pneu- monia	Puer- peral Pyr- exia	Erysi- pelas	Total
RURAL:								
Aberaeron .. ..	..	6	1	1	1	..	2	11
Aberystwyth (North)	..	8	14	2	5	..	2	31
do. (South)	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	5
Teifiside .. ..	..	2	1	..	6	..	2	11
Tregaron .. ..	..	3	..	..	3	..	1	7
URBAN:								
Aberaeron .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Quay .. ..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	5
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES:								
Aberystwyth .. ..	..	13	38	2	3	..	3	59
Cardigan .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Lampeter .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Whole County ..	..	36	56	6	23	1	11	133

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1939.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				Total New Cases	DEATHS				Total Deaths
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory			Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
0- .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- .. ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5- .. ..	1	2	1	4	8	-	-	-	-	-
15- .. ..	10	11	-	1	22	1	3	2	-	6
25- .. ..	6	4	1	-	11	3	3	-	-	6
35- .. ..	6	1	-	-	7	5	1	-	-	6
45- .. ..	3	1	1	-	5	3	-	-	-	3
55- .. ..	-	2	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	9
65 and upwards	2	2	2	-	6	5	3	-	-	8
Totals ..	28	23	6	6	63	23	12	2	1	38

Note. Figures in parenthesis relate to inward transfers.



CARDIGANSHIRE CLINICS.

Centre	Address	Days and Times opened each month.
Aberaeron.	County Hall.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 12 noon - 1.30 p.m.
Aberystwyth.	The Infirmary.	Mondays, 1.30 p.m.
Henllan.	Maes-yr-Ywen, Felindre.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.30 p.m.
Lampeter.	The Institute, "Ormond House, Bryn Road.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 3 p.m.
Llandyssul.	"Maesyrhaf"	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 12 noon.
Newcastle Emlyn.	Cawdor Reading Room.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 1 p.m.
New Quay.	By appointment.	4th Thursday.
Tregaron.	Tuberculosis Hospital.	Monthly market days, 1.30 p.m., and following Tuesday fortnight.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925,

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

The former relate to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, and the latter to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No case occurred during the year to necessitate action.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### Midwives Act.

During the year forty-eight midwives notified their intention to practise in the county. Of these, three were on the staff of the County Maternity Home, five were in private practice, and the remaining forty were employed by local district nursing associations.

The regulations under the Midwives Act, 1936, require that all practising midwives shall attend a post-graduate course of at least one month's duration every seven years. Four midwives have been sent by the County Council during the year. The course was cancelled, however, in September owing to the outbreak of war.

The Supervisor paid two hundred and thirteen visits to midwives in their districts. No case of malpractice or breach of the rules of the Central Midwives Board was reported.

The following notifications in accordance with the rules of the Board were received:-

Sending for medical help	..	..	..	117
Death of child	..	..	..	8
Artificial feeding of infant	..	..	..	13
Liability to be a source of infection	..	..	..	1
Laying out a dead body	..	..	..	32
Notifications of Still Birth	..	..	..	30

The reasons for sending for medical help in the one hundred and seventeen cases were as follows:-

Illness of mother or child	..	..	..	..	14
Rise of temperature	..	..	..	..	1
Abnormal presentation and delayed labour	..	..	..	..	53
Placenta praevia	..	..	..	..	1
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	7
Haemorrhage: ante- and post-partum	..	..	..	..	8
Adherent placenta	..	..	..	..	1
Torn perineum	..	..	..	..	15
Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	11
Discharge from infant's eyes	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	2
Varicose veins	..	..	..	..	2
Unsatisfactory home condition	..	..	..	..	1

### District Nursing Associations.

No new local district nursing association was formed during the year. There are now thirty associations in being, employing thirty four nurses.

One nurse completed her midwifery training at Queen Charlotte's Hospital and passed the C.M.B. examination and was placed in the county.

### County Maternity Home.

One hundred and forty-five cases were treated in the County Maternity Home during the year. Sixty-six of these were uncomplicated labours, sixty required instrumental intervention and nineteen were delivered by Caesarian Section.

No cases of puerperal fever were admitted during the year. Twelve cases of albuminuria and four cases of ante-partum haemorrhage were treated and cured.

There was one maternal death.

### Still Births.

Thirty-five still births occurred in the county during the year. Twelve of these were at the County Maternity Home.

### NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Number of new applications for registration	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of Homes already registered	..	..	..	..	1
Number of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration	..	..			Nil
Number of Appeals against such Orders	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Applications for exemption from registration	..	..			Nil

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

District.	Visits to Infants under 1 Year			Total No. of Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	Expectant Mothers	
	First Visits	No. of Re-visits	Total No. of Visits		First Visits	Total Visits
WHOLE-TIME:						
Aberystwyth ..	97	372	469	689	25	145
Llandyssul Rural.	3	20	23	77	..	..
PART-TIME:						
Aberaeron ..	10	95	105	130	19	90
Aberporth ..	15	127	142	207	11	113
Borth .. ..	5	123	128	110	4	29
Cardigan .. ..	42	435	477	647	41	156
Cross Inn and Gilcennin ..	40	329	369	366	25	254
Devil's Bridge ..	15	75	90	212	8	82
Glandyfi .. ..	25	315	340	762	17	138
Henllan .. ..	17	224	241	259	9	72
Lampeter .. ..	18	184	202	212	28	187
Llanafan .. ..	11	162	173	169	11	124
Llanarth .. ..	23	241	264	328	33	174
Llanddewi Brefi.	10	334	344	343	12	41
Llandyssul ..	33	116	149	128	15	103
Llandyssilio ..	12	294	306	370	18	158
Llangeitho ..	35	354	389	339	14	123
Llangranog ..	10	290	300	497	9	83
Llanilar and Lledrod	5	132	137	173	6	42
Llanrhystyd and Llangwryryfon.	14	422	436	502	23	80
Llanychaiarn ..	19	226	245	240	11	113
Llanwenog ..	15	189	204	201	11	50
Llechryd .. ..	9	380	389	545	11	76
Melindwr .. ..	11	329	340	339	8	104
Mid-Aeron ..	24	335	359	807	13	128
New Quay .. ..	14	306	320	128	36	158
Pontrhydfendigaid	20	338	358	264	27	101
Rhydlewys ..	18	170	188	190	18	81
Rhydpennau ..	15	212	227	242	19	54
Talybont .. ..	3	108	111	84	6	47
Tregaron .. ..	34	136	170	161	7	40
TOTALS ..	622	7373	7995	9721	495	3146



# INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Clinic Centre.	Day and Time of Meeting.	No. of sessions held	No. of individual children who attended during the year	Total Infant attendances	Average Infant attendances	Total ante-natal attendances
*Aberaeron: Memorial Hospital.	3 p.m., alternate Wednesdays.	..	..	..	..	..
Aberporth: Village Hall.	3 p.m., alternate Wednesdays.	22	117	554	25.15	14
Aberystwyth: Parish Hall.	2.30 p.m., Thursdays.	45	169	1285	28.15	80
Cardigan: Memorial Hospital.	3 p.m., alternate Tuesdays.	26	136	927	35.64	110
Henllan: Village Hall.	2 p.m., alternate Tuesdays.	26	43	317	12.19	6
Lampeter: Temple Buildings.	3 p.m., alternate Tuesdays.	25	73	402	16.08	7
Llandyssul: Y.M.C.A. Hall.	3 p.m., alternate Thursdays.	26	96	537	20.64	..
Rhydlewys: Y.M.C.A. Hall.	3 p.m., alternate Thursdays.	22	32	225	10.22	6
Taliesin: Old Schoolroom.	3 p.m., alternate Thursdays.	23	38	559	24.30	5

\*The Aberaeron Clinic has been closed temporarily since August, 1935.

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# CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

RETURN RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF PART I OF THE ABOVE ACT, AS AMENDED  
BY PART IV OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

## 1. NOTIFICATION:

(a) Number of persons on Register receiving children for  
reward at the end of the year 1938 .. .. 7.

(b) Number of Children on the Register;

(i) at the end of the year 1939 .. .. 3  
(ii) who died during the year .. .. Nil  
(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year .. .. Nil

## 2. VISITING:

Number of Health Visitors holding appointments as Infant  
Protection Visitors .. .. 1

The three children were visited during the year and conditions found  
satisfactory. No proceedings were, therefore, taken.

## INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

Beds provided in the several Institutions for sick, maternity and  
mental cases at 31st December, 1939.

Classification.	Aberaeron	Aberystwyth	Lampeter	Total
No. of Beds provided:				
For men .. ..	4	11	6	21
For women .. ..	5	13	9	27
For children*(aged under 16 years) .. ..	1	2	..	3
TOTAL .. ..	10	26	15	51

\* Excluding cots in Maternity Wards.

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following Table relates to persons treated at the ABERYSTWYTH TREATMENT CENTRE during the year ended 31st December, 1939.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Number of cases on 1st January, 1939, under treatment or observation .. .. .	21	12	..	..	6	5	..	..	27	17	44
Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report, suffering from:											
Syphilis, primary .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
"    secondary .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
"    all later stages.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
"    congenital . ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Soft Chancre .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
"    later .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions other than Venereal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	14	..	..	10	6	..	..	37	20	57
Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	4	8
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December, 1939.	27	14	..	..	6	2	..	..	33	16	49
TOTALS .. ..	27	14	..	..	10	6	..	..	37	20	57



Return of all persons treated at the GENERAL HOSPITAL, SWANSEA, during the year ended 31st December, 1939.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Totals
Number of cases on 1st January, 1939, under treatment or observation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	4	1	5
Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report suffering from:											
Syphilis, congenital ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soft Chancre .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions other than venereal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5	1	6
Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December, 1939.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
TOTALS .. .. .	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5	1	6

# VACCINATION.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED AND RE-VACCINATED  
AT THE COST OF THE RATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.

Vaccination District.	Name of Public Vaccinator	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL PRIMARY VACCINATIONS OF PERSONS			Number of successful re-vaccinations.
		Under one year of age	One year and upwards	Total	
Aberystwyth and Har.	Dr J. Arthur Rees.	25	-	25	-
Cardigan.	Dr D. Lloyd Davies.	19	9	28	1
Geneu'rglyn.	Dr Thomas J. Jones.	25	1	26	-
Lampeter.	Dr Evan Evans.	29	4	33	1
Llandyfriog, Henllan, Cenarth.	Dr Trevor G. Davies.	2	1	3	-
Llandyssilio.	Dr D. R. T. Griffiths.	28	4	32	-
Llandyssul.	Dr John Griffiths.	27	2	29	2
Llansantffraid.	Dr Ernest Ll. Davies.	42	2	44	-
Penbryn.	Dr T. J. Jenkins.	1	2	3	-
Tregaron Lower.	Dr David Davies.	14	-	14	1
Tregaron Middle.	Dr D. A. J. Williams.	18	-	18	-
Tregaron Upper and Aberystwyth Rheidol	Dr John Anderson.	-	-	-	-
Totals.		230	25	255	5

# MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The Mental Deficiency Acts are administered by the Mental Deficiency Committee of the County Council, which is a sub-committee of the Public Health Committee, and meets quarterly under the Chairmanship of Councillor Mrs M. N. Poulgrain.

For female patients, the Cardiganshire County Council has made provision jointly with other counties at the West Wales Joint Counties Institution, Pantglas, Carmarthen.

Male patients are sent to institutions belonging to other authorities, e.g. the Driffield Certified Institution, and the Poor Law Certified Institution, Caersws.

Supervision is carried out by the County Medical Officer and the County Superintendent of Nurses.

The following Table relates to the number of mental defectives under the control of the Authority at the end of the year 1939:-

					Males	Females	Total.
In Institutions under Order	..	..	..	..	4	8	12
On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In "Places of Safety"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Statutory Supervision and awaiting removal to an institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notified by Local Education Authority			..	..	1	..	1
Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Relief:							
Institutional	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
Domiciliary	..	..	..	..	23	22	45
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	34	37	71

The above Table does not include cases in the State Institution and those in Mental Hospitals or Poor Law Institutions under the provisions of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

## BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The care of blind persons and the prevention of blindness is controlled by two Committees - the Cardiganshire Association for the Blind and a Sub-Committee of the Cardiganshire Public Health Committee.

The Certifying Officer is the County M.O.H., who refers special cases to the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

During the year 1939 40 persons were admitted to the register and 20 names were removed owing to death. The number on the register at the end of the year was 223, compared with 203 the previous year.

The Minister of Health, under Section 131(2) of the Local Government Act, 1929, substituted the words "South Wales and Monmouthshire Counties Association for the Blind" for the words "Wales and Monmouthshire Regional Council for the Blind", as from 1st January, 1939.

## TREATMENT OF CANCER.

Cancer patients are admitted to the following hospitals belonging to the County Council:- County Hospital, Aberaeron, Public Assistance Institution, Aberystwyth, and the Public Assistance Institution, Lampeter.

Each case is discussed as it arises and whatever treatment is necessary, the best arrangements are made for operative or radium treatment in a hospital within or outside the county. An X-ray apparatus is available at the County Hospital, Aberaeron.

Seven cases were treated during the year; two at Lampeter, three at Aberaeron, and two at Aberystwyth.

## HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS.

Improvements were completed on thirteen houses in the county during the year 1939. The total grant paid in connection with these improvements was £835.

The grant payable has now been increased to 50% of the cost of works, the sum paid by the County Council not exceeding £100 for each house.



## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER.

The Licensing Authority is the Public Health Committee of the County Council.

The sanitation of the buildings, the purity of the water supply and the absence of tuberculosis in those who handle the milk, are certified by the medical and sanitary officers. The cows are examined half-yearly by a veterinary surgeon and samples of milk are taken every three months by the sanitary inspectors and examined bacteriologically at the laboratory.

The standard for an Accredited licence is that of Grade "A".

ACCREDITED licences require a fee of £1. 1. 0. to be paid to the Licensing Authority. Licences in connection with the production of TUBERCULIN TESTED milk require the following fees:-

Where milk is produced but not bottled	..	£1. 1. 0.
Where milk is produced <u>and</u> bottled	.. ..	£2. 2. 0.

The following Table gives the results of the examination of milk samples of different grades during the year 1939:-

Type or grade of milk.	Samples Examined	Per cent failures
Pre-licence samples .. .. .	91	27
Tuberculin Tested milk .. .. .	102	31
Accredited milk .. .. .	895	27
Samples of suppliers' milk from three milk factories .. .. .	2423	38

The above results show that there has been no significant deterioration in the quality of designated milk produced in Cardiganshire during the period under review.

Pasteurised Milk. Very little pasteurised milk is sold for liquid consumption within the county. Of 30 samples examined during the year by means of the phosphatase test, 24 (80%) gave evidence of efficient pasteurisation; the remaining six samples showed evidence of slight errors in the commercial process.

Bovine tuberculosis. Of 80 samples of ungraded bulk herd milk examined for the presence of bovine tubercle organisms none were positive, whilst only two showed the presence of brucella abortus.

Seventy-seven samples of bulked skim milk being returned to farms from three creameries were also examined for tubercle organisms and one sample was found to be positive. One factory is pasteurising the skim milk at 165° for 15 seconds; another is momentarily heating the skim milk to 150°F, and the third is returning raw skim milk. In view of the rapid development of the Attested Herds Scheme in the county, the efficient pasteurisation of all creamery by-products being returned to farms is considered to be a most important factor in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

The following Table shows the distribution of the licences granted for the year 1939:-

District					Accredited	Tuberculin Tested.
RURAL:	Aberaeron	..	..	..	84	5
	Aberystwyth (North)	.	..	..	12	2
	do. (South)	.	..	..	25	1
	Teifiside	..	..	..	195	6
	Tregaron	..	..	..	41	3
URBAN:	Aberaeron	..	..	..	1	..
	New Quay	..	..	..	..	..
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHs:						
	Aberystwyth	..	..	..	4	..
	Cardigan	..	..	..	9	4
	Lampeter	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL .. .. .					372	21

# PATHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Wassermann tests are carried out at the Beck Laboratory, Swansea. All other chemical and bacteriological work during 1939 was done in the laboratory, Llanbadarn Road, Aberystwyth.

The following is a summary of examinations carried out by the County Medical Officer up to the outbreak of war, when the laboratory was taken over by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service.

Nature of Specimen.	Number examined
Diphtheria Swabs .. .. .	260
Examinations connected with -	
Diseases of Kidney and Bladder ..	7
"     "   the Blood     .. ..	5
Detection of Gonococci     .. ..	20
EXAMINATIONS AT THE BECK LABORATORY, SWANSEA.	
Detection of Gonococci     .. ..	7
Detection of Spirochetes   .. ..	1
Wasserman reactions       .. ..	25
For gonococcal infection   .. ..	3

In addition, the following examinations were carried out by the Dairy Bacteriologist of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth:-

Butter .. .. .	132
Ice Cream .. ..	60
Water samples .. ..	451
Milk samples .. ..	3511

# SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Twenty-five samples, consisting of the following, were examined during the year and found to be genuine:-

English Lard.	Chicken and Ham Roll.
Ginger Nut Biscuits.	Sutrox Beef Suet with
Voice Pastilles.	Rice Flour.
Coffee.	Sausage.
English Cheddar Cheese.	Veal and Ham Pressing.
Butter.	Lemon Barley Water.
Black Currant Jam.	Vinegar.

Raspberry Jam.

Ninety-eight samples of milk were analysed, with the following results:-

Number found to be -

Genuine	.. .. .	79
Slightly deficient in Solids-not-fat	.. .. .	5
Deficient in Solids-not-fat	.. .. .	3
Slightly deficient in milk-fat	.. .. .	1
Deficient in milk-fat	.. .. .	4
Deficient in milk-fat and non-fatty Solids	.. .. .	2
Slightly deficient in both milk-fat and Solids-not-fat	.. .. .	..
Added water	.. .. .	3
Added water and deficient in milk-fat	.. .. .	1

## ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Children of pre-school age are dealt with by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the County Council and those of school age by the Education Committee. Cases are examined by the Visiting Surgeon four times a year, and those requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff.

Forty individual cases were seen by the Visiting Surgeon during the year. Eight received hospital treatment, and fourteen patients were provided with calipers, etc.



CARDIGANSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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The School Medical Service.



# MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

## A. - ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections:

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	871
Intermediates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840
Leavers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	605
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2316

Number of Other Routine Inspections .. .. .

## B. - OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	85
Number of Re-Inspections	..	..	..	22
				107

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1939.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requir- ing Treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under observ- ation, but <u>not</u> requiring Treat- ment.	Requir- ing Treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under observ- ation, but <u>not</u> requiring Treat- ment.
Skin.	(Ringworm:				
	( Scalp ... ..	..	..	..	..
	( Body ... ..	..	..	..	..
	(Scabies ... ..	..	..	..	..
	(Impetigo ... ..	2	..	..	..
	(Other Diseases				
	( (Non-Tuberculous).	6	..	..	..

RETURN OF DEFECTS (Continued)

Ear.	{ Defective Hearing .. .. .	7	..	..	..
	{ Otitis Media .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	{ Other Ear Diseases .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Nose and Throat	{ Chronic Tonsillitis only .. ..	67	..	2	..
	{ Adenoids only .. .. .	11	..	1	..
	{ Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids.	93	..	2	..
	{ Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ..		..	..	..	..
Defective Speech .. .. .		1	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation.	{ Heart Disease:				
	{ Organic .. .. .	60	..	..	..
	{ Functional .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Lungs.	{ Anaemia .. .. .	8	..	..	..
	{ Bronchitis .. .. .	16	..	2	..
	{ Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	13	..	..	..
Tuberculosis.	{ Pulmonary:				
	{ Definite .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	{ Suspected .. .. .	..	14	..	5
	{ Non-Pulmonary:				
	{ Glands .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	{ Bones and Joints .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	{ Skin .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Eye.	{ Other Forms .. .. .	..	2	..	1
	{ Blepharitis .. .. .	2	..	..	..
	{ Conjunctivitis .. .. .	1	..	..	..
	{ Keratitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	{ Corneal Opacities .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	{ Defective Vision (excluding Squint) .. .. .	191	..	19	..
	{ Squint .. .. .	6	..	..	..
Nervous System.	{ Other Conditions .. .. .	1	..	1	..
	{ Epilepsy .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	{ Chorea .. .. .	3	..	..	..
Deformities.	{ Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	{ Spinal Curvature .. .. .	8	..	1	..
	{ Other Deformities .. .. .	10	..	4	..
Other Defects and Diseases .. .. .		9	..	1	..
Total .. .. .		518	16	34	6



TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I. - Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness)

Eight cases (2 of Impetigo and 6 of other skin diseases) were treated during the year under the Authority's Scheme.

GROUP II. - Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects) treated as Minor Ailments - GROUP I).

Defect or Disease.	No. of defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	152	..	152
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) .. ..	..	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .	152	..	152

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:-

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. .. .	120
(b) Otherwise .. .. .	..

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:-

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. .. .	77
(b) Otherwise .. .. .	43
Total .. .. .	<u>120</u>

GROUP III. - Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total		
30	..	30	..	30

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE  
THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	871	498	57.18	266	30.54	105	12.05	2	0.23
Second Age- Group ..	840	525	62.50	230	27.38	85	10.12	..	..
Third Age- Group ..	605	493	81.82	82	13.55	28	4.63	..	..
Other Routine Inspections.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	2316	1516	65.46	578	24.96	218	9.46	2	0.08

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO  
REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DEFECTS OF NUTRITION, UNCLEANLINESS AND  
DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP.	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For all other conditions	Total*
Entrants .. .. .	31	58	84
Second Age Group .. ..	88	72	150
Third Age Group .. ..	72	33	109
Other Routine Inspections ..	..	..	..
GRANT TOTAL .. ..	191	163	343

\* No individual child has been counted more than once in any column of this Table; for example, a child suffering from defective vision and from adenoids appears once in Column 2, once in Column 3, and once only in Column 4. Similarly, a child suffering from two defects other than defective vision appears only once in Column 3 and once in Column 4.

GROUP IV. - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of children treated -

Under the Authority's Scheme	..	..	37
Otherwise	..	..	..
Total	..	..	37

DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :-

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

Aged:		( 5	..	78)				
		( 6	..	222)				
		( 7	..	303)				
		( 8	..	343)				
		( 9	..	304)				
Routine Age Groups	..	(10	..	361)	Total	..	2,618	
		(11	..	334)				
		(12	..	284)				
		(13	..	261)				
		(14	..	128)				
Specials	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	212	
Grand Total					..	..	2,830	

(b) Found to require treatment .. .. . 2,287

(c) Actually treated .. .. . 1,587

(2) Half-days devoted to -

Inspection	..	35)	Total	..	433
Treatment	..	398)			

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment .. .. . 2,234

(4) Fillings: Permanent teeth .. 727)  
 Temporary teeth .. 12) Total .. 739

(5) Extractions: Permanent teeth .. 815)  
 Temporary teeth .. 2,257) Total .. 3,072

(6) Administrations of anaesthetics for extractions:

General	..	..	897)	Total	..	897
Local	..	..	..)			

(7) Other operations:

Permanent teeth	..	51)	Total	..	51
Temporary teeth	..	..)			

# UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses .. .. .	9
(ii) Number of individual children found unclean .. .. .	914
(iii) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses .. .. .	38,190
(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority .. .. .	..
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:-	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. .. .	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. .. .	Nil

## SCHOOLS CLOSED FOR HEALTH REASONS.

Cause of Closure	No. of Schools concerned.	No. of School days covered
Influenza .. .. .	1	6
Colds .. .. .	3	22
Coughs and colds .. .. .	1	9
Colds and Whooping Cough .. .. .	2	16
Whooping Cough .. .. .	3	30
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	2	11
Measles .. .. .	1	13
TOTAL .. .. .	13	107

## LOW ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATES ISSUED.\*

Cause of Low Attendance	No. of Certificates issued	No. of weeks covered	No. of Schools concerned
Sore throat, etc. .. .. .	1	1	1
Colds, etc. .. .. .	1	1	1
Colds .. .. .	1	1	1
Coughs and colds .. .. .	2	2	2
Coughs, etc. .. .. .	1	1	1
German Measles and Measles .. .. .	7	7	2
Whooping Cough .. .. .	6	9	3
Impetigo .. .. .	1	2	1
TOTAL .. .. .	20	24	12

\* These are issued when, on account of epidemic disease, the School Attendance falls, for a complete week, to below 60 per cent.



Entrants	..	..	..	361
Leavers	..	..	..	146
		Total	..	<u>507</u>

Defect or Disease							ROUTINE INSPECTIONS	
							No. of Defects	
							Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <u>not</u> requiring Treatment
Skin.	(Ringworm:							
	( Scalp .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	( Body .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Scabies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Impetigo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	..				1	..	..
Eye.	(Blepharitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Conjunctivitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Keratitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Corneal Opacities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	..				102	..	..
	(Squint .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ear.	(Defective Hearing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Otitis Media .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(Other Ear Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nose and Throat.	(Chronic Tonsillitis only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Adenoids only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	(Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		..	..			..	..	..
Defective Speech .. .. .		..	..	..	..	1	..	..

RETURN OF DEFECTS - Continued.

SECONDARY.

	(Heart Disease:							
Heart and Circulation.	( Organic .. .. .						5	..
	( Functional .. .. .						..	..
	(Anaemia .. .. .						6	..
Lungs.	(Bronchitis .. .. .						1	..
	(Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases.. ..						2	..
Tuberculosis.	(Pulmonary							
	( Definite ... .. .						..	..
	( Suspected .. .. .						..	6
	(Non-Pulmonary:							
	( Glands .. .. .						..	..
	( Bones and Joints .. .. .						..	..
Nervous System.	( Skin .. .. .						..	..
	( Other Forms .. .. .						..	..
	(Epilepsy .. .. .						1	..
	(Chorea .. .. .						..	..
	(Other Conditions .. .. .						1	..
Deformities.	(Rickets .. .. .						..	..
	(Spinal Curvature .. .. .						..	..
	(Other Conditions .. .. .						4	..
Other Defects and Diseases							1	..
TOTAL .. .. .							128	6

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	361	255	70.67	75	20.68	31	8.60	..	..
Leavers ..	146	117	80.13	18	12.33	9	6.17	2	1.37
Other Routine Inspections.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	507	372	73.37	93	18.35	40	7.89	2	0.39

CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

SECONDARY.

Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.					For defective vision (excluding Squint)	For all other conditions	Total
Entrants	..	..	..	..	71	21	88
Leavers	..	..	..	..	31	9	38
Total	..	..			102	30	126

No individual pupil has been counted more than once in any column of this Table; for example, a pupil suffering from defective vision and from adenoids appears once in Column 2, once in Column 3, and once only in Column 4. Similarly, a pupil suffering from two defects other than defective vision appears once only in Column 3 and once in Column 4.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Number of pupils treated:

Under the Authority's Scheme	..	4
Otherwise	.. .. ..	..
		<u>4</u>

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I. - Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness)

One case of skin disease was treated during the year under the Authority's Scheme.

SECONDARY.

GROUP II. - Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments - GROUP I.)

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	NO. OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint).	59	..	59
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I).	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	59	..	59

Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed:-

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	..	..	..	..	52
(b) Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..

Total number of pupils who obtained or received spectacles:-

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	..	..	..	..	8
(b) Otherwise	..	..	..	..	44
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>52</u>

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